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Richard Nugent, Editor] THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson. [C. W. De Witt, Publisher

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POETRY.

For the Jeffersonian Republican.

THE AMERICAN CAPTIVE IN ARABIA.

The heavy chill of de ath is on me now,
Alas! my aching brain has feverish grown,
And the cold sweat, methinks, stands on my brow,
My friends are gone, and I am all alone!

My hungry starving crew have all expir'd,
And, oh! how soon they all went one by one,
Inspir'd hope in vain their bosoms fir'd
For the decisive work of death was done.

O, that I now would cease from burning thirst,
Or Moses' adamantine rod I had,
To cause the limped waters forth to burst,
And make my irresolute spirits glad.

But on my God, forsooth, I will rely,
Although a captive—thus I onward roam,
And think of nought, whilst here, but how to die,
Far from my kindred, and my native home.

Westfall, April, 1840. H. C. M.

Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania.

CONTINUED.

INTRODUCTION.

Of the 52 Signers of the declaration of Independence, Pennsylvania furnished the greatest number, Nine, Virginia sending but Seven, there were

4	Robert Morris	aged 42 yrs.	Of Philadelphia.
	Benjamin Franklin	70	
	Benjamin Rush	30	
	George Clyner	37	
5	James Wilson	34	of Cumberland Co.
6	John Morton	54	Chester
7	James Smith	60	York
8	Geore Ross	46	Lancaster
9	George Taylor	60	Northampton

of these Messrs. Morris, Franklin, Wilson & Morton only were members on the 4th July 1776, when the great question of Independence was finally decided, the other five having been elected on the 20th July, in place of Messrs. Dickinson, Biddle, Welling, Humphries & Allen who considered the measure as premature and had uniformly voted against it, For several years previous, though the people of Penn'a. had on all occasions shown a determination to resist with firmness every encroachment on their rights and liberties, yet it is not to be denied, there was a general reluctance to a separation from the mother country. The colony had always been peculiarly favored by the British Government, and had received many marks of its good will—her propretary administration had been conducted without a shadow of political oppression though its history is now and then disfigured with controversies about the personal rights of the descendants of the founder and the several privileges granted and reserved by the charter. Her constitution was liberal indeed democratic to a degree, which existed in few of the other colonies and a large portion of the population, were by habit, prejudice, and religion, but little inclined to measures of uncompromising violence. It is true the rash and arbitrary proceedings of the British ministry were fast wearing away all these bonds of fellowship, and Pennsylvania had a spirit not to stand firmly by the other colonies, to support them with her power and to participate in their danger. Accordingly the delegates to the several sessions of the Continental Congress, previous to '76 were uniformly instructed to "exert their utmost endeavors to agree upon and recommend such measures as they shall judge to afford the best prospect of attaining a redress of grievances and restoring that uninon and harmony so essential to the welfare and prosperity of both countries"—they added that though the oppressive measures of the British Parliament have compelled us to resist them by force of arms, yet "we enjoin you that in behalf of this colony you dissent from and utterly reject any proposition, should such be made, that may cause or tend to a separation from Great Britain, or a change of a form of this government." The events of the winter and spring of '76 had however produced a great change of sentiment in the colony—as the intentions of the Mother Country were developed the people became more and more covinced of the necessity of separation and began to prepare more earnestly for resistance, In June, fresh instances were given to the delegates in Congress authorizing them to concur with the other delegates in adopting all such measures as upon a view of all circumstances, shall be judged necessary for promoting the liberty, safety and interests of America. These views of the assembly were in perfect accordance with the wishes of the people, but owing to the strong reluctance which existed among many of the members of thus producing an irreparable breach, they were warmly opposed.

This difference of opinion resulted in the dissolution of the Colonial Legislature which was succeeded by a temporary body called a provincial conference, consisting of a committee chosen by each county. It met at Philadelphia, I assumed gradually a large portion of the legislative powers. They on the 24th June passed a resolution unanimously, expressing a willigness that the United Colonies should be declared free and independent states Congress proceeded zealously towards the great end, and after protracted debates eleven colonies voted for Independence, Pennsylvania in the negative, a majority of her delegates had not changed their sentiments with their coestitpents, until two absenting themselves the remainder united (4 to 3) with their associated fellow members from other colonies. This was on the eventful 4th July, 1776, a day never to be forgotten under these circumstances it became necessary te elect new representatives to take the place of the five hostile to independence, & the gentleman above named were chosen They took their seats on the 20th July and though they had not the privilege of voting on the question they were by resolution, allowed to record their names on that glorious charter of our libertiy—when we mention the name of that great and good man John Dickenson we give sufficient proof that unmanly fear was not the cause of the opposition of the retired members to Independence. It was a reluctance to jeopardize the prosperity of the country by involving it in a war with a powerful nation It was "they asserted" changing the whole system of resistance to arbitrary acts, into the pursuit of ends, that the happiness of the people did not require, and it unattended by success would fix a severe despotism on the ruins of liberty, that had been rashly hazarded.

It is rather singular that but three of the signers were natives of Pennsylvania—two being from Ireland, one from England, one from Scotland, and one each from Delaware and Massachusetts.

4th, John Morton, was born in the County of Chester (now Delaware) in the year 1724 and descended from Swedish ancestors—his father died previous to his birth and his widow was again married to an Englishman named John Sketchley who regarded his stepson with truly maternal care. Being a skillful surveyor, he instructed him in that and other branches of the mathematicks and carefully directed his education—until he was 40 years of age. John Morton was employed in surveying and farming. In 1764 he received the commission of a Justice of the Peace, and was soon after elected a member of the House of Assembly, of which he continued for many years an active and influential member and for a long time Speaker. In 1765 he was appointed a member of the celebrated stamp act Congress which met at New York. In 1767 he was elected Sheriff of the county of Chester. After the battle of Lexington, a battalion of volunteers formed in his neighborhood chose him for their Colonel. About this period he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1774 he was elected to the 1st Congress; he was re-elected to the 2nd Congress and took his seat in that body on the 10th of May following. On the 20th of July, 1776, he was elected for the last time, a member of the great National Council. On the question of declaring independence, the delegation from Pennsylvania being divided, Mr. Morton gave his casting vote in the affirmative. was an act of signal intrepidity, under all the circumstances of the case, and the mental anxiety which he experienced in so novel and solemn a situation preyed upon his peace, and is confidently said to have hastened his death. In April, 1777, a violent inflamatory fever removed him from this mortal scene in the 54th year of his age, He was buried in the cemetry of St. James' Church in Chester, of which he was a member, His character was truly estimable in private as well as in public life.

5th. Robert Morris. The chief financier of the Revolution was born in Lancashire, England, January, 1774, of respectable parentage. His father embarked for America and caused him to follow, at the age of 13. He received only an English education, and before he reached his 15th year, was placed in the counting-house of Mr. Charles Willing at that time, one of the first merchants of Philadelphia. Fidelity, diligence, and capacity gained him the full confidence of Mr. Willing, after whose death he was taken into partnership; by his son, Thos. Willing, subsequently President of the U. S. Bank. This partnership lasted from the year 1751 until 1793, the long period of 39 years. At the commencement of the revolution, Mr. Morris was more extensively engaged in commerce, than any other merchant of Philadelphia. No one embraced the American cause with more zeal and firmness, and few with more influence and risk. He declared himself immediately against the stamp act, signed without hesitation the non-importation agreement in 1765, and in so doing, the house of Willing and Morris made a direct and serious sacrifice of trade. In 1775, Mr. Morris was appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania one of the second general Congress. He was placed on every committee of Ways and Means, and connected with all the deliberations and arrangements relative to the navy, maratime affairs and financial interest.

Besides aiding his country by his judgment and talents for business, he borrowed money to a very large amount, on his personal responsibility, for the use of the government. This personal credit, growing out of his reputation for probity, ability and resources, was wonderful, and of incalculable advantage to the American cause. It rarely failed when the treasury yielded nothing for the public exigencies.

In May, 1777, he was elected a third time to Congress, and continued to be the soul of the financial concerns. Washington to whom he was deputed by Congress in that year conceived the utmost faith in his patriotism and ability, which all the subsequent events of their intimate intercourse and the connexion of Morris with public affairs, served to perpetuate.

In 1780, Mr. Morris established a bank by subscription, of which his share was £10,000, mainly with the object of supplying the army with provisions. It continued until the following year, when the Bank of North America was founded. His extensive commercial and private correspondence with Great Britain and the Continent furnished him, with early and important political information. His constant manifestations of confidence in the issue of the revolutionary struggle inspired many others with the same sentiments. His whole example did incalculable service. Feb. 20, 1781, he was appointed superintendant of finance, and by subsequent resolutions of Congress, vested with powers, which gave him in fact, the control of all the public pecuniary interests. This arduous office he admirably discharged until the end of the war. "The whole business of finance" said he "may be comprised in two short but comprehensive sentences, to raise the public revenue by such modes as may be most easy, and most equal to the people, and to expend it, in the most frugal, fair and honest manner." The condition of the treasury, when he undertook it; was nearly as bad as possible. Upon its improvement depended the preservation of the military force. The establishment of the Bank of North America was one of his first and most beneficial measures. The notes of the institution were declared by Congress receivable as gold and silver, for the payment of all duties and taxes in each of the U. States. Morris furnished the plan, and published it, with a cogent appeal to the patriotism of all American citizens. A cotemporary writer has remarked that "the sudden restoration of public and private credit, which took place on the establishment of the bank, was an event as extraordinary in itself, as any domestic occurrence during the progress of the revolution." At this time, the private fortune of Mr. Morris was ample, but supposed to be much larger than it really was; and he rendered this personal credit subservient to the public good. His advances at particular times on account of the confederacy or of individual States, were enormous. His general situation, and the impossibility of relieving all the wants which were referred to his department, exposed him to slanderous charges, and harsh suspicions, which have in no instance withstood a fair inquiry, The necessary supplies of every thing required for Washington's expedition against Cornwallis were obtained chiefly by means of Mr. Morris' credit. He issued his own notes to the amount of one million four hundred thousand dollars, which were finally all paid. These were the sinews of war, without which Cornwallis would not have been captured. The history of the difficulties which he had to evade or overcome, and the expedients to which he resorted, in the course of his financial administration would fill a volume.

January 24, 1783, Mr. Morris announced to the President of Congress, his intention to resign his office, Nothing but the public danger could have induced him to accept it, and, the danger being past he felt himself at liberty to escape from excessive toil, and manifold liabilities. He consented however to serve until the 12th of May. On the 2d *May* after repeated conferences with a Committee of Congress he was prevailed upon to continue in office, and he did not finally leave it until November 1784. At his request in May of that year, Congress appointed a board of treasury Commissioners, who were to "cooperate with and succeed him in the management of the finances." In rendering an account of his Stewardship, he published an able address to the inhabitants of the United States containing excellent counsel. In September 1781, Congress had resolved that "until an agent of marine" should be appointed all the duties, powers and authorities assigned to that office should be devolved on and executed by the Superintendant of finances."

The additional burthen was irksome to Mr. Morris—no agent was appointed and he was appointed and he was obliged to administer the affairs of the many, until the close of the year 1784.—His Expansive faculties, his habits of order his energy and rigid justice, in the transaction of business, enabled him to acquit himself creditably on this sphere. In 1786, Mr. morrison consented to be elected into the assembly of Pennsylvania, in order to obtain the renewal of the charter of the bank of North America.

Death and Character of Warren.

BY A. H. EVERITT.

During the progress of this famous battle, which took place June 17, 1775, a little incident occurred, in which Gen. Putnam, and Maj. Small of the British army, were the parties concerned, and which throws over the various horrors of the scene a momentary gleam of kindness and chivalry. These two officers were personally known to each other, and had, in fact, while serving in the former wars against the French, contracted a close friendship.

After the fire from the American works had taken effect, Maj. Small, like his commander, remained almost alone upon the field. His companions in arms had been all swept away, and standing thus apart, he became immediately, from the brilliancy of his dress, a conspicuous mark for the Americans within the redoubt. They had already pointed their unerring rifles at his heart, and the delay of another moment would probably have stopped its pulses forever.

At this moment Gen. Putnam recognized his friend, and perceiving the imminent danger in which he was placed, sprang upon the parapet, and threw himself before the levelled rifles. "Spare that officer, my gallant comrades," said the noble minded veteran; "we are friends; we are brothers; do you not remember how we rushed into each others' arms, at the meeting for the exchange of prisoners?" This appeal, urged in the well known voice of a favorite old chief, was successful, and Major Small retired unmolested from the field.

Gen. Warren had come upon the field, as he said, to learn the art of war from a veteran soldier. He had offered to take Col. Prescott's orders; but his desperate courage would hardly permit him immediately to retire. It was not without extreme reluctance, and at the very latest moment, that he quitted the redoubt; and he was slowly retreating from it, being still a few rods distance only, when the British had obtained full possession. His person was of course in imminent danger.

At this critical moment, Major Small, whose life had been saved in a similar emergency by Gen. Putnam attempted to requite the service by rendering one of a like character to Warren. *He* called out to him by name from the redoubt, and begged him to surrender, at the same time ordering the men around him to suspend their fire. Warren turned his head, as if he recognised his voice, but the effort was too late. While his face was directed towards the works, a ball struck him on the forehead, and inflicted a wound which was instantly fatal.

Had it been the fortune of Warren to live out the usual term of existence, he would probably have passed with distinction through a high career of usefulness and glory. His great powers, no longer limited to the sphere of a single province, would have directed the councils or led the armies of a vast confederate empire. We should have seen him like his contemporaries and fellow patriots, Washington and Jefferson, sustaining the highest magistracies at home, or securing the rights and interests of the country in her most important embasies abroad; and, at length, in declining age, illuminating, like them, the whole social sphere, with the mild splendour of a long and peaceful retirement. This destiny was reserved for them—for others.

To Warren, distinguished as he was, among the bravest, wisest, and best of the patriotic band, was assigned in the inscrutable decrees of Providence, the crown of early martyrdom. It becomes not human frailty to murmur at the will of Heaven; and however painful may be the first emotions excited in the mind by the sudden and premature eclipse of so much talent and virtue, it may, perhaps well be doubted whether, by any course of active service, in a civil and military department, Gen. Warren could have rendered more essential benefit to the country, or to the cause of liberty throughout the world, than by the single act of heroic self-devotion which closed his existence. The blood of martyrs has been, in all ages, the nourishing rain of religion and liberty.

There are many among the patriots and heroes of the revolutionary war, whose names are connected with a greater number of important transactions; whose biography, correspondence and writings, fill more pages; and whose names will occupy a larger space in general history; but there is hardly one whose example will exercise a more inspiring and elevating influence upon his countrymen and the world, than of the brave, blooming, generous, self-devoted martyr of Bunker's Hill.

The contemplation of such a character is the noblest spectacle which the moral world affords. It is declared by a poet, to be a spectacle worthy of the gods. It awakens, with tenfold force, the purifying emotions of admiration and tenderness, which are represented as the legitimate objects of tragedy.

A death like that of Warren, is, in fact, the most affecting and impressive catastrophe that can ever occur, in the splendid tragedy which is constantly going on around us,—far more impressing and interesting, for those who can enjoy it, than any of the mimic wonders of the drama—the real action of life. The ennobling and softening influence of such events is not confined to cotemporaries or countrymen. The friends of liberty, from all countries, and throughout all time, as they kneel upon the spot that was moistened by the blood of Warren, will find their better feelings strengthened by the influence of the place, and will gather from it a virtue in some degree allied to his own.

RHEUMATISM.—A highly respectable correspondent in Massachusetts has requested us, from motives of philanthropy, to publish the following receipt for curing the rheumatism, the efficacy of which he has witnessed. We can only repeat to the afflicted his words—"Try it,—we do not think it can do harm, and it may do good.

"Take one gill of alcohol and one gill of spirits of turpentine—mix them in a bottle and add one ounce of camphor.—Apply this compound by rubbing thoroughly with a piece of flannel the part affected, three nights in succession—then omit three—and so on till a cure is affected. It is a powerful medicine, and if it should affect the stomach, take a small quantity of brandy, ginger tea, or something of a like exciting nature."